

# Hon. Henry Clay, Western Carolinian.

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By PHILIP WHITE.

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TERMS.  
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FROM THE PETERSBURG REPUBLICAN.  
DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

It will be perceived, on looking over the new Ministerial Arrangements of Great Britain, that the Duke of Wellington, notwithstanding he has resumed his former post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, still does not occupy a seat in Lord Goderich's Cabinet. This, from all we have heard of the Duke, is employing him in his proper sphere, and not out of it—for while he is admitted to be a good soldier, his Grace makes but a sorry figure as a statesman. It is stated that Sir Walter Scott, while engaged in writing the *Life of Napoleon*, having requested of the Duke certain information respecting the Battle of Waterloo, received a reply in these words—"Why, the French pitched us most d—dly, but we jupped them better!" To be sure, a very concise account of a victory that decided the fate of continental Europe—but we think the language of the English Commander will scarcely appear as well on the historic page as the memorable words of the Roman General, "*Veni, vidi, vici*!"—or as those of the gallant American Commodore, never to be forgotten, "*We have met the enemy, and they are ours!*" The only parallel we can at present bring to recollection as in any respect resembling the Duke's description of the Battle of Waterloo, is to be found in the following dithyramb written on a drum head, as the historian records, amidst the smoking ruins of Ismail, by the Russian Swallow, of bloody memory, and sent by express to his mistress, the Empress Catharine.

"Glory to God—glory to me.  
"The Turkish City is taken by me!"

LORD CHATHAM.  
We copy the following interesting notice of this great Orator, from the Review of a new Life of him, by the Rev. Francis Thackeray, in the London Magazine for July last:

The first speech made in the House of Commons in 1733, fixed his reputation as an orator, and proved without the hesitation of a moment, that power was there. Sir Robert Walpole, then at the head of affairs, confessed alarm. "We must, at all events," says he, "muzzle that terrible cornet of horse." It was not the Speaker's matter, but that which all observers well know forms nine-tenths of the orator's influence—namely, it was the lightning of his eye; the harmonious modulation of his voice; the grace of his action; the earnestness of his air; the self-possession with which he delivered his sentiments, which struck his audience. Mr. Burke, whose speeches were full of wisdom, whose language was beautiful and elegant, whose figures were beautiful and lively, whose information was as inexhaustible as his intelligence—he scarcely took his audience with him; whereas, in the instance of Lord Chatham, whose sagacity, though great, was seldom supported by reasoning, an assertion from him fell upon the house with the weight and solemnity of an oracle. Most speakers can reason tolerably, and many can dress their opinions in elegant language; but the number of those who are inspired by their subject, and speak the conviction of the heart, are very few indeed. And when an instance occurs of energy which is moulded by grace—of intensity of passion, guided by wisdom and moderated by benevolence—we must not be surprised that it should inflame our sympathy, and hurry our feeling along with its irresistible theme. It is the nature of man to like better to feel than to think; with such an orator as Lord Chatham, the passions are roused as in a tragedy; with such a speaker as Burke, the taste is gratified, and the reason is satisfied, but the auditor is called upon for an effort which is painful.

Of Lord Chatham's qualifications for an orator, all writers have spoken, but there is one passage in Mr. Butler's Reminiscences, that we must transcribe; it relates to his voice. "His voice was full and clear; his lowest whisper was distinctly heard; his middle tones were sweet, rich and beautifully varied; when he elevated his voice to its highest pitch, the house was completely filled with the volume of the sound. The effect was awful, except when he wished to cheer or animate. He then had spirit-stirring notes, which were perfectly irresistible. He frequently rose, on a sudden, from a very low to a high key, but it seemed to be without effort."

FROM THE HALLOWEEN REGISTER.  
CARLTON, No. 1.

The town of Newbern has been proposed as a starting point for a railroad directly to the city of Raleigh. Valid reasons are to be shown for such a measure. A wise people will proceed to act upon a plan, only when it is shown satisfactorily

that the public welfare will be the consequence.

Newbern is among such of our towns as are best situated for commerce by sea. It is centrally placed in our lower country between the northern and southern limits of that part of our state. Its opportunities at the present time are to be very differently estimated from what they once were, connected as it now is by the Harlow Canal with Beaufort, the best Seaport of the State. Were Ocracoke the only outlet of commerce from Newbern, little could be hoped from it. From the reports of Fulton our late engineer, the depth of water for vessels passing through the inlet up to Newbern is at the utmost but eight or nine feet. The inlet itself, on account of the shoals in front of it, is not favourable for entrance from the sea. Though Ocracoke will probably be all ways used by coasting vessels, were this our only prospect we should have little reason to hope that Washington, Edenton, Plymouth, Newbern, and other towns around Albemarle or Pamlico sounds could ever become of much consequence in a foreign trade. It is the prospect from Newbern to Beaufort, that attracts and fixes the choice upon the former of these places, as the point from which it is expedient to commence a Railroad directly for the capital, and then to proceed westward through the middle of the State, till it reaches the mountains.

It might well appear remarkable that North Carolina should have always considered her condition so desperate as she has ever deemed it, while such a harbor as Beaufort was upon her coast. Let us advert to the words of the engineer, and would that they might forever return upon our ear with their remonstrating sounds. In regard to the Harlow Canal he says, "I am of opinion that the benefits resulting from the opening of so important a communication with one of the best inlets on the coast, will much more than compensate for the amount of the estimate. A very great Bermuda and Northern trade is carried on at Newbern, which must," without the Canal, "pass through the Ocracoke Inlet. Vessels drawing a moderate quantity of water can take in only a partial loading, until they get over the Swashes; they then complete their cargo from lighters. The passage for lighters from Newbern to the Swashes is long and sometimes dangerous: the anchorage for the shipping is by no means a safe one. The Clubfoot Creek empties itself into the Neuse before that river is of sufficient extent to cause any risk from the conveyance by lighters. The water on the Bar and in the harbor of Beaufort is of a sufficient depth to allow of vessels from 200 to 300 tons entering. The anchorage is safe by being well land locked."

It is the last statement which deserves our most attentive consideration. The harbor and the depth of water at Beaufort, giving entrance and room to vessels as high in freight as 300 tons, together with the Harlow Canal, throw open prospects of indefinite prosperity to the State by its commercial opportunities. The subject is worthy of attaching upon it our faithful examination in all its diversity of reference, and its future consequences. The channel and harbour at Beaufort are not liable to change by the fluctuations common upon other parts of our coast. Wimbles map exhibits it as a ship channel in 1739, and Lawson states its depth of water still in 1718 precisely the same as it is at the present day. The merchant vessels and regular Packets which sail between New York and Liverpool, or any other port in Europe, are many of them between 250 and 350 tons in burden. Vessels of 250 or 300 tons are well fitted for carrying on trade to any port on the other side of the Atlantic, or the West Indies, or South America. If we look at our map of the Seacoast at Beaufort, and connect with its directions the circumstance that a vessel south of Cape Lookout comes at once from an open sea into harbour, without long and winding channels to consult, we shall find that few harbours along the whole extent of our coast are better for entrance. And wind between the South East and South West points carries a vessel directly into Beaufort. A wind between the North East and North West, sends one immediately out to sea, an object always desirable to mariners next to going into port. These are circumstances which constitute the very best privileges of a good harbour, for such vessels as its depth of water is fitted to receive. Nor ought we wholly to forget that though in time of peace it adds to the value of a harbor to have a deep and easy entrance; when war occurs, the seaport town within, if it be not strongly and expensively fortified, invites upon it all the power and fury of the enemy. Beaufort has all the advantages of im-

mediately fronting on the sea. In consequence of this its healthiness is unquestionable, and this accords with its past history and the constant experience of its inhabitants. It is better situated on this account than Norfolk, and as it cannot be surpassed in this respect by Charleston or any place to the south, its latitude must give it greatly the superiority in a comparison with any port in that direction.

Let the expense of transportation from the whole back country, be reduced by means of a Railway to little or nothing, and as a commercial city it must advance with instant and rapid progress to prosperity and a numerous population. Many of us perhaps are but little aware of the effects of trade when its facilities are once created. At the site of the present town of Rochester on the western Canal of N. York, there were in 1813, three houses only. That place is now swelled to the dimensions of ten thousand inhabitants.

It is precisely two hundred and seventy miles west of Albany, and from the latter place to New York is a hundred and forty five miles more; yet it is in this city that Rochester and the country around it, through the distance of 415 miles, find a market for their grain, and the productions of their industry. It is from the same town of Rochester and still more distant places that flour is brought to this very Newbern of ours, and sold at five and a half to six dollars a barrel. And can it, must it, will it be, that we, the inhabitants of North Carolina, shall think the payment of one dollar and eighty five cents from each taxable poll in five years, by annual instalment of 37 cents a year, is too great a sum when this is all that is necessary for effecting so great a change, for making this now "solitary wilderness blossom as the rose?" Surely such cannot be our feelings. We shall not consent to continue under such depressing disadvantages, if we really can disengage ourselves from their fatal effects with so much ease and certainty.

Does it not appear then, that this is the place on which North Carolina may with the soundest policy, and the most comprehensive wisdom, direct her eye as offering most indubitable and animating prospects of national relief? If we are convinced that at this place is a valuable harbor for her commerce on the ocean, it may become no less a haven of refuge from that sea of uncertainty and despondency, on which she has been tossed. May we not indulge the pleasing thought, without the charge of extravagance, that in her town of Beaufort she does possess a gem, which as it shall be her diligence and care to have it polished and encased, will shine with increasing lustre upon the brow of her beauty.

It is an easy matter by widening the Harlow Canal a few feet, and deepening it two or three, to throw it open to the free passage of Steamboats, and then the whole commerce of the Albemarle and Pamlico waters, would by the easiest, promptest, and safest navigation possible, be concentrated at Beaufort. If it be apprehended by any, that the waters of these sounds are too dangerous for the steamboat, though it can scarcely be that any will think so, let it be remembered that the Chesapeake presents fully as great exposure, and yet this is continually traversed by boats of this description. Nor less difficult is a passage up and down the Mississippi, yet this may be said to swarm with them. Nor let it be imagined that steamboats may not pass along a Canal. Into common Canals they must not be admitted, on account of the contracted limits of such canals for boats drawn by one or two horses. But there are Canals upon which steamboats work continually and it is unnecessary to refer to any other than the Caledonian Canal, through which such boats run regularly, making a circuitous route, partly by sea and partly by the Canal, between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The two feet by which the Clubfoot creek is higher than the Harlow at the time of low water in the latter, make it now necessary to have a lock to prevent too strong a current. In a Canal for a steamboat, such a current would be of little or no consequence, and the lock unnecessary. Were as much more excavation done as to open a steamboat passage to Beaufort, it is probable an end would be put forever to all lightering at the Swashes. A steamboat could then pass from Edenton to Beaufort in twenty four hours, and from Newbern to Beaufort in four. It is suggested to all commercial towns upon the Albemarle and Pamlico waters, whether it would not be well for them to unite among themselves without delay, thus to annihilate their distance from Beaufort. An enterprising population so extensive as this, could soon burst away the barrier to steamboats at the Harlow Canal, and a year's enjoy-

See "Report of Public Improvement" for 1826, p. 11, 12. Also for 1821, p. 10, 6 & 7.

ment of the commercial opportunities thus secured, would probably return into their bosom ample remuneration, for any instant sacrifice necessary to accomplish it. Were this done, of what use would it be to expend the eighty thousand dollars reported by Mr. Fulton to be requisite for clearing out the Old Swash, or the thirty thousand for Teache's channel?

After the exposition now given, the reason will probably be conspicuous for directing our choice upon Newbern as the commencing part of a Railway intended for the accommodation of the people to the western extremities of the State. On the arrival of the wagons at that place, their loads may be discharged for storage, or sale, or for transmission afterwards to Beaufort down the river by the Harlow Canal, at the discretion of the owner. It were easy even to provide for placing the wagons with their loading on board of the boat, to avoid any detention or expense of storage short of Beaufort, should this be an object with the proprietor of the goods.

After the views which have been presented, let us pause and reflect upon the vast interests they involve. That the people of N. Carolina are laboring under a privation of opportunities for market, and that this is keeping them depressed and embarrassed, is a self evident truth. Is there no remedy for this evil? We have a harbor eminently favorable for health, with a good entrance from the sea for ships of 300 tons. Beaufort has always been neglected as a seaport, because there were no means of getting at it from the interior parts of the country, either by land or water, without a cost upon transportation forbidding all possibility of profit. Farmers therefore have been compelled to submit to the pitiful prices and the slow and uncertain payments of their own neighborhoods, except when necessity drove them through all obstructions to some distant market for indispensable articles and a little cash. It is proved by actual experience now daily going on, that were a Railway prepared from Newbern to the mountains through the middle of the State, a barrel of flour could be conveyed upon it 250 miles for less than thirty cents. In stating these numbers the writer speaks warily. He is fully assured that this small price does not exceed that which will be realized upon trial, can be proved by facts in other places, and can be even shown satisfactorily to every one who will examine for himself such a statement as will be made in our next number. A toll being supposed of 20 cents a barrel for the same distance, and it could not be more than 10, probably not 5, the barrel of flour which would sell for five dollars, 250 miles from Beaufort, could be sold with equal profit for five dollars and a half at the seaport, and for less than five and a half, at any place short of it. The same thing is equally demonstrable of cotton, iron, flaxseed or any other article. Such a Railroad can be made, provided every citizen will agree that each taxable poll shall pay 37 cents a year for the purpose. Every man will admit that no sooner would such a Railroad be prepared for action, than merchants and capitalists would flock to Beaufort or Newbern to seize the profits of their business upon our cotton, flour, iron, tar, pitch, and turpentine, staves, spars, bacon, lard, butter, tobacco, and upon the return trade wholesale or retail in salt, sugar, tea, coffee, fish and all sorts of dry goods for farmers and merchants through the country. That which was a maxim among the Jews of old, and which is applied in the scriptures, would hold here also, "Whosoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." Wherever planters, manufacturers, and merchants can meet upon terms favorable to their mutual interest, there each will find the other prepared and eager for commercial transaction.

The way then is clearly open before us. No sooner shall we resolve on the means, than we shall begin to see the end hastening into execution. The consequences to result in changing the face of our country, and in meliorating the condition of the people, are absolutely incalculable, while they are absolutely sure. Such causes have operated heretofore to the relief and prosperity of others, and whenever they are renewed, they will with all the certainty of the immutable laws of nature, operate again. The work of a single year, after the commencement of such a Railway at Newbern, will, by the practical and convincing evidence of its immediate utility, dissipate all our doubts and apprehensions, and we shall go on happily and with an irresistible ardor to its completion.

CARLTON.  
Sept. 22.  
See "Reports of Public Improvement" for the year 1826, p. 25. The "Old Swash, and Teache's Channel" are too sandy shoals of 7 or 8 feet in depth, over one or the other of which all vessels must pass, that would go out to sea or come in through Ocracoke Inlet.

Spanish Hides.  
300 H. HEAVY Spanish Hides, for sale, by ANGUS TAYLOR, Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1827. 150

To the Public.  
THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of  
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,  
of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. As he has two Stores, he will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Stores in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves.  
JOHN MURPHY,  
N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c.  
Oct. 24, 1827. 1398

MANSION HOTEL,  
SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.  
By EZRA ALLEMONG.  
THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.  
To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.  
EZRA ALLEMONG.  
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17, 1827. 81

Eben. Dickson,  
Gentlemen and Ladies' Fancy Boot and Shoe Maker,

RETURNS thanks to the gentlemen and ladies of Salisbury and vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he has been in business; and hopes that his unceasing attention to business hereafter, and a desire to please, will entitle him to a continuance of the same.  
He has now on hand, just received from the North, a general assortment of Materials, which will enable him to execute every description of work in his line, in the most fashionable, durable and elegant style.  
Orders for work from a distance, will not be attended to, unless accompanied by the cash, or its equivalent. No Northern made work will be repaired, except ladies shoes, or the sooting of boots.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1827. 86

For Sale,  
A HOUSE and LOT, situated on the corner of the public square, in Rutherfordton, fronting the court-house. The lot contains about the fourth of an acre; the house is two stories high, 36 feet by 24; the lower corner room has been occupied as a Store and Grocery, and from its central situation, would afford a good stand for either a merchant or mechanic. The terms will be made easy, as the subscriber wishes to leave the country. Apply on the premises, to  
MATA COUTLER.  
October 2d, 1827. 789

Taken Up and Committed  
TO jail in Morganton, N. C. on the 9th Oct. 1827, a negro man named Branson, 46 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Daniel Allen, Green county, Tennessee. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
JOHN MCGUIRE, Jailor.

BOOK BINDING.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.  
Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.  
Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,  
JOHN H. DE CARTERET.  
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

To Jailers.  
PETER, a stout made, yellow complexioned fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South Carolina; would be thankfully received.  
JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

State of North Carolina, Burke County.  
SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Lida Beach vs. Elijah Beach; divorce. On motion, it was ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that Elijah Beach appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Burke County, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.  
Test: WM. W. LUTWIN, Ck.  
Filed July 22. 3499

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In some parts of Ohio, corn sells for 12 1/2 cents per bushel; rye 25 cents; flour \$2 50 per barrel; butter 6 1/4 cents per pound; bacon 2 1/2 cents; and poultry proportionably cheap.

The Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel says that the "Perpetual Motion" Machine, as having been made in Springfield, (Mass.) has *stopped*!

**Scott's Napoleon.**—It is stated that the sale of this Work in this country, has been almost unprecedented, "that about 12000 copies (each copy, 3 volumes) have been printed; a most extraordinary impression to be undertaken by any bookseller; and that as far back as six weeks ago, from 8 to 9,000 copies had already been sold. The Press was still at work upon the impressions; and as each page was stereotyped, it is in the power of the booksellers to multiply the copies as far as they please.

**A good hint.**—The grand jury of Wayne county New-York, at their sitting last week, resolved to place the money arising from the performance of their duties, in the hands of their foreman, for the purchase of medicine for the cure of intemperance, to be given to voluntary subjects.

**From Liberia.**—The Board of Managers of the Colonization Society have, by a late arrival from Africa, received advices from their Agent at Liberia, of the most encouraging and gratifying character, as to the continued health and good condition of the Colony.

**Prolific.**—A lady, the wife of Mr. John Kelly, now residing in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, recently from Ireland, was on the 8th August, delivered of five living children at one birth! They all died shortly after, as we are informed by the physician who attended her. Previous to her leaving Ireland, this same lady had two at once, and on her way hither, while in the State of New-York, she had also five at one birth—making, in all, twelve children, within 18 months! All these births were premature. The lady and her husband are healthy, fresh, young looking people, and only two years married.

The influence of true religion is mild and soft and noiseless, and constant as the descent of the evening dew on the tender herbage, nourishing and refreshing all the amiable and social virtues, not rattling as a summer shower, rooting up the fairest flower, and washing away the richest mould in the pleasant garden of society.

Another company of traders to Santa Fe, have recently returned to the frontier settlements of the United States, after an absence of four months. Some of the adventurers have realized a profit of 40 to 60 per cent, and some even 100. The mules they brought back with them will also afford a handsome profit.

The frigate Briton, 46 guns, Captain the Hon. Wm. Gordon, arrived at Quebec on the 12th ult. from Portsmouth, having on board Com. Barry and a number of officers for the service on the Lakes.

**Substitute for Coffee.**—The seeds of foreign grapes have been discovered to be an excellent substitute for coffee. When pressed, they first produce a quantity of oil; and afterwards, when boiled, furnish a liquid very similar to that produced from coffee. The practice has become very general throughout Germany.

The French courts are about to have a case laid before them which presents difficulties which it would require the wisdom of Solomon to decide. The following are the facts: A midwife, herself with child, while assisting a woman in labour, was surprised herself with the pangs of child birth. The maid servant of the house, a young woman "of a certain age," was summoned to assist the two suffering mothers; and in a few minutes received in her arms two female infants, which she placed in a cradle, but without marking the place of either. One of the children died a few minutes after its birth. And now both mothers claim the living one.

**Cure for Drunkenness.**—Two men in Granville county, in this State, have been recently weaned from the dreadful habit of intemperance by the use of this celebrated remedy. These two instances furnish cogent testimony in behalf of the efficacy of the medicine; for the subjects operated on were far advanced in life; and as their habit had been early formed, it was deeply rooted and inveterate.

**Life of Columbus.**—We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser, that Mr. Irving, who is still at Madrid, has finished the first part of his Life of Columbus, and has sent it off to London and Philadelphia for publication. From the fitness of the author for this undertaking, and his opportunities for executing it, it cannot be doubted that the work will be one of sterling value.

**Liberal Donation.**—Arthur Tappan, Esq. of New York, has recently made to the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," the munificent donation of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid in five yearly instalments and to be appropriated to the philanthropic uses of that very extensive and valuable missionary institution.

## MR. MADISON.

The following is a letter from James Madison, late President of the United States, addressed to the editors of the Lynchburg Virginian, under date of 10th ult. It will be found to be a complete refutation of the assertion by the administration papers that Mr. M. was the author of a series of essays, under the signature of "A Farmer," recently published in the newspapers, against the election of Gen. Jackson:

Sir: I have just seen in another Gazette the following paragraph, noted as an extract from the 'Lynchburg Virginian': viz:

"We state as a fact within our own knowledge, that very recently the sage and patriot of Montpelier expressed his deep regret at the course now pursuing by some of the most eminent politicians of Virginia. That he reprobated it, as sapping the foundations of her power and influence in the confederacy, whilst by a course of moderation and prudence, she might have one over a majority of her sister States to embrace her principles. That he defended the right of the National Government, under the Constitution, to impose a tariff of duties on imports, with reference to other objects than revenue—he argued that such had been the course pursued by every administration in the country, his own and Mr. Jefferson's included: that to call all the latent resources of the country into action and give them such protection as circumstances might suggest, was one of the principal reasons for the abolishment of the confederation system, which was found inadequate for that purpose, and the adoption of the Federal Constitution—and that the resolution passed by the last Legislature in relation to this subject was extremely unwise and impolitic. Here, then, is a man everlastingly quoted by the partisans of the Constitution in this State, who assisted to frame this instrument, and who was one of its earliest and ablest contemporaneous expounders, and who, in the exercise of his Executive duties, at a later day, was called on to construe its provisions, who says, that he is erroneously thus quoted—and that William B. Giles, that dog in the manger, is fast hurrying his beloved Virginia to ruin and contempt. We again repeat, that what we have here stated is of our own knowledge, and can not be contradicted."

Without being aware of the ground on which the statement is alleged to be within the personal knowledge of the Editors, I think it proper to observe that, as often happens in the report of conversations, there must have been some degree of misapprehension, or misrecollection.

It is true that I have not approved the proceedings of the General Assembly of the State, which would limit the power of Congress over trade, to regulations having revenue alone for their object; that I have, in occasional conversations, been led to observe that a contrary doctrine had been entertained and acted on, from the commencement of the constitution of the United States, by the several branches of every administration under it; and that I regretted the course pursued by the General Assembly, as tending to impair the confidence and cordiality of other parts of the Union, agreeing with Virginia in her exposition of the Constitution on other points. In expressing these ideas, however, more respect has been felt for the patriotic sensibilities of the Legislative body, and for the talents and good intentions of members, personally or otherwise known to me to be particularly entitled to it, than might be inferred from the tone of the publication. I must observe, also, that though it is true that I have spoken of the powers of Congress in its enlarged sense, over commerce, as a primary, and known object in forming the Constitution, the language of the statement is inaccurate, at least as being susceptible of a construction embracing indefinite powers over the entire resources of the country.

I must presume that the expressions which refer by name, to the Governor of the State, were not meant to be ascribed to me; being very sure that I could never have so far forgotten what I owed to myself, or the respect due to him.

It is with much reluctance, sir, that I have had recourse to these explanatory remarks, withdrawn as I am from scenes of political agitation, by my age, and pursuits more congenial with it. It is the single instance of a communication from me to the press, on any subject connected with the existing state of parties.

With respect, JAMES MADISON.

To the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian.

## MORGAN.

The Philadelphia Aurora, in noticing the removal of Sheriff Bruce, charged with the removing of Morgan from Canandaigua, makes the following remarks:

"Let it be remembered, that Gov. Clinton is one of the most eminent members of the masonic fraternity; and that as soon as he has been convinced of the participation of a single individual in the abduction of Morgan, he has punished him in the only manner which was in his power. This fact is alone sufficient to show that it does not belong to the fraternity to connive at the least crime—but, on the contrary, that they are the first to punish criminal offences committed by their own unworthy brethren."

## RAISING SHEEP, MULES, &c.

At a late Anti-Tariff meeting of the citizens of Camden, South-Carolina, a committee was appointed, to report to a subsequent meeting, their views on the utility, and in fact necessity, of the Planters of that state turning their attention towards some new objects of culture, &c. since the business of cotton-planting has become so profitless. The committee, in their report, recommended the raising of Sheep and Mules.—We make a few extracts from their report, believing the recommendations therein contained are as worthy of observance in this state as they are in South-Carolina:

"It has become the duty of the Committee under the resolutions adopted at the Anti Tariff meeting of this District, to point out and recommend such investment of capital, and economy of the means of the Agricultural classes as they think judicious; and, as one that may be entered into profitably with least change of their present pursuits, as requiring the use of little other capital than labor, and as peculiarly adapted to the general condition of the farming interests of this District, they recommended the raising of sheep. They may be procured in any numbers, at low prices. Our Sand Hill wood land pastures are abundantly provided with suitable herbage, (the sheep more than any other domestic animal living on herbs and buds,) where they may remain till near Christmas—then kept at or near home, and fed, in severe weather only, on peas in the haum or shattered fodder. They may again be returned to the woodland pastures, by the middle of March, or as soon as the earliest vegetation puts forth in the Spring. The peas in the haum necessary to make one bushel of shelled peas is believed, in common winters, to be equal to the support of 8 or 10 sheep; and it is very certain there are many flocks that maintain themselves throughout the winters, without any feed but such as they procure themselves. The ordinary coverings in the farm yards are generally sufficient, but if not, low forks covered with rails in the form usual for potato houses, or houses made of Corn tops as is common among us, would answer well. A rye lot is indispensable for the ewes and lambs, and an acre of good rye would be sufficient for 8 or 10 ewes. The calculation each person will make, where very poor land is planted. A good rye lot should be seeded in Sept; October or November will do. Strong land should have 2 bushels to the acre. Sheep are best on upland pastures; and the rot soon yields by changing them from wet swamp to dry uplands, and feeding on fodder, peas haums, &c. The greatest obstacle to the raising of sheep is in the number of useless dogs that are kept, and therefore attention is required. Where the size of the flock permits the expense, they should always be under the eye of a shepherd, and should be penned every night, so as to obtain the benefit of their manure, which is believed to be more than equal, with moderate littering and regular removal, to the expense and trouble of their keeping. A well selected flock of sheep, well attended to, would increase 50 per cent on their number annually, and under all the casualties they may be subject to, other than from the want of ordinary care, would be still profitable. The Wethers have the finest carcasses make the best mutton, and yield the most wool, and should constitute a 3d portion of a flock. The males should be, not exceeding one to 50 in a large flock; and it should be an object to kill off largely, so as to keep the flock always young and thriving. The fair average produce of wool, now is, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 lbs to each sheep, and it would soon be 3 to 4 lbs.

**Suppose—**  
1000 Sheep to cost \$1 50, each - - - 1500  
800 bushels of peas in the haum, equal to 1000 bushels of shelled peas, at 75 cents. - - - 750  
Pasturage that would cost nothing, but say - - - 25  
Attendance, 1 man and 2 boys over and under the age of full work, - - - 75  
50 acres of Rye, rent of land, seed, &c. at \$3 - - - 150  
Total, - - - - - 1825  
Produce 300 sheep at \$1 50 - - - 450  
3000 wt. of wool, at 20 cents, - - - 600  
Total, - - - - - 1050  
Or, 300 Sheep butchered, at \$2 - - - 600  
3000 wt. of wool, at 20 cents, - - - 600  
300 skins, at 25 cents, - - - 75  
Total, - - - - - 1275

Subjects to a deduction for taking to market, killing, selling, &c. Making all allowances for the difference between the calculations of the pen and the facts on the farm, it would still be profitable. There are thousands of acres of land to be procured at 25 cents an acre, and even that expense is not necessary. There will be sufficient living waste, for many years, for all the purposes to those who may raise stocks.

The next subject to which your attention is called, is to the raising of Mules—a subject of some importance, if you take into consideration the fact, that this District pays annually in money alone, between 5 and 7000 dollars for mules, horses and hogs; that the Western States trade with this State, annually, exceeding 1 1/2 millions of dollars, and chiefly in

mules, horses and hogs; a trade more advantageous and more valuable to them, (as it gives a profit to the raiser of every mule, horse or hog, and is, therefore, divided among the indigent,) than the profits that are gained by the few concerned in the culture and manufacture of hemp and bagging, but very little of which has been seen in this District since the late war. But to our subject. Every mule, according to the price paid for some years past, is worth, at a year old \$50, and at 2 years old \$75—and the assertion is made without the fear of contradiction, and your experience appealed to for its correctness, that they are more suited to the climate, more hardy, and more able to bear their work than either the Spanish or the mules of the Western States. Mules are liable to as few diseases or casualties, as are easily raised, and with as little feed, as stock cattle. A brood mare will raise more provisions than will pay the rent of the land and the expense of its cultivation, and keep herself and colt well; and her colts, with ordinary plantation care, ought to pay for her in every two years. All who cannot keep more than one, will be compensated in the occasional inconvenience by the price of her colt, which is worth double a horse colt. The one is fit for work at 2 years; the other at 4 years, one is not hardy and requires feed, the other is hardy and requires none. Those who can afford it, will find it to their interest to keep many brood mares—it is only the first outlay of money which will be handsomely repaid. The conviction of the correctness of this statement has induced one of your Committee to keep several brood mares.

These statements, without being intended to be very accurate, are sufficiently so to demonstrate that our farmers ought to engage at once in sheep and mule raising, to increase as they find it profitable. All that is wanted is care and attention (and nothing valuable is to be acquired without them) and it is, therefore, recommended by their fellow citizens and friends.

Camden, 18th October, 1827.

Mr. Ezra Childs, a farmer of Bath, State of Maine, sheared this season from 182 Merinos, 441 lbs. of wool. Probably from not finding a market for the article in its present depressed state, he manufactured from it 16 pieces, containing 435 yards of fine cloth. As this is said to have been excellent cloth, it might net, deducting the expense of manufacturing, &c. \$5 00 per yard. This would give Mr. Childs about \$2 70 per lb. for his wool. If the present system continues, the farmers must all turn manufacturers, and sell their wool in cloths of their own make.

**Reward to Merit.**—A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, to procure, at the expense of the State, a Sword, with suitable engravings, to be presented to Gen. Coffee, as a testimonial of the high respect entertained by that state for his public services.

The celebrated Dr. Cheyne said of punch, "it is like opium, both in the nature and manner of its operation, and nearest arsenic in its deleterious and poisonous qualities; and so I leave it to them who, knowing this, will yet drink on and die."

The London New Times of the 30th Aug. contains a long letter from Barry E. O'Meara, addressed to the public, in which he comments on the statements of Sir Walter Scott, in his life of Napoleon, respecting the treatment of that individual at St. Helena. He furnishes authenticated facts in opposition to those statements which go to prove that Sir Walter has, to say the least, been very careless in collecting his facts.

Dr. Muse has made this season, on five acres of land, notwithstanding a severe drought, ninety barrels of shell corn, wanting a peck and a half—that is ninety bushels per acre, wanting a small fraction of a bushel.

On ten acres he made also, this season, one hundred and fifty two barrels shell corn, or 760 bushels—that is 76 bushels per acre.

On Saturday, the 20th ult. the steam boat Thistle, on her way from New Brunswick to New York, with about 70 passengers, struck on a snag, near the outlet of second river, and filled in five minutes. She was run on the beach, and the passengers were taken out by the steam boat New York. The passengers were at dinner, and were unconscious of the accident, until they were called on deck. Some of them moved so leisurely, that they got wet feet before they reached the deck.

**Morgan.**—Letters from Buffalo, confirm the story that a man of the name of Hill, was in jail at Buffalo, on his own confession that he was one of the six or seven persons concerned in the murder of Morgan. It is thought by many that Hill is deranged; but he himself declares he is sane. He says that one of the party who went in the boat with Morgan, fell out and was drowned. It is not stated that he has mentioned the names of any of his accomplices.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

**Mr. White:** The anniversary of the Young Men's Missionary Society within the bounds of Concord Presbytery, was held at Back Creek Church, in Rowan county, on Saturday, the 27th of October. After an appropriate, impressive and excellent sermon, by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, from Isaiah, IV. chap. 3d verse, the Society proceeded to business. The officers and agents made their reports: Also, the committee appointed to employ a Missionary, laid their report before the society; all of which were accepted.

The following resolutions were moved, and adopted:

1st. Resolved, that the order of the society, allowing thirty dollars per month to their Missionaries, be raised to thirty seven; and in case they cannot be obtained for that, they be allowed forty dollars per month.

2d. Resolved, that the clause of the third article of the constitution, which allows of but five directors, be changed to ten.

3d. Resolved, that the second article of the constitution, which says the annual meeting shall be on the Saturday preceding the fourth Sabbath in October, be altered to the Saturday preceding the fourth Sabbath in August.

4th. Resolved, that as Ashville, Swannano and Reem's Creek, have obtained the stated means of grace, that this Society direct its attention to some other destitute churches.

5th. Resolved, that a Missionary be stationed at Siloam and Muddy Creek, with two-thirds of his time at the former, and the remaining third at the latter.

6th. Resolved, that Mr. R. H. Kilpatrick, be appointed general Agent to South Carolina.

Mr. Cyrus Fleming was appointed Agent in Bethpage, Mr. James Walton in Morganton. The following persons were chosen Directors, in addition to those before chosen: Hugh T. Stewart, George Gillespie, Thomas A. Bell, Miles Davidson, and Hugh Parks.

7th. Resolved, that the next annual meeting be at Prospect Church, Rowan county; and that Mr. R. H. Kilpatrick be appointed to deliver an oration before the Society; with Mr. James B. Morrison, his alternate.

8th. Resolved, that society adjourn to hold its next quarterly meeting at Third Creek Church, on the Saturday preceding the fourth Sabbath in January, 1828.

ABRAHAM K. BARR, Secretary.  
Back Creek, Nov. 2d, 1827.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The following Premiums will be competed for at the ensuing Annual Meeting of the Lincoln Agricultural Society, to be held at Lincoln, on the second Tuesday in November next, viz:

1. For the best 2 horse plough - - - \$5 00
2. For the best single horse plough - - - \$3 00
3. For the best horse or mule, not less than 5 nor more than five years old, each - - - \$5 00
4. For the best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards - - - 2 00
5. For the best piece of twilled, mixed as above, same quantity, - - - 2 00
6. For the best coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best cotton, each - - - 2 00
7. The best piece of domestic flannel, not less than 5 yards - - - 2 00
8. The best piece of blanketing, not less than 5 yards - - - 2 00
9. The best piece of carpeting, not less than 10 yards, nor 1 wide, - - - 2 00
10. The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on 1 acre of land, - - - 5 00
11. The greatest quantity of Corn, on same kind of land, - - - 5 00
12. The greatest quantity of wheat, on same kind of land - - - 5 00
13. The greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land - - - 5 00
14. The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land - - - 5 00
15. The best Straw-Cutter - - - 4 00
16. The best constructed Cotton Harrow - - - 2 00
17. The best constructed plough for opening water furrows, or furrows for manures, - - - 3 00
18. The greatest quantity and best quality of hay raised on one acre of upland, - - - 5 00
19. The best whetstone, to whet English or German Scythes - - - 5 00
20. The best Stones to whet Carpenters or Carriers tools, - - - 3 00

Test: VARDRY MCBEE, Secy.  
October 15, 1827. -138

**Bishop Kemp.**—The Baltimore Chronicle, of the 29th ult. announces the death of Bishop Kemp. It says: It becomes our mournful duty to record the death of the Right Reverend James Kemp, D. D. late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, and Provost of the University of Maryland, who departed this life yesterday, at about a quarter past 1 o'clock, P. M. The meekness, with which this distinguished divine bore his high faculties, had endeared him in a peculiar manner to those whom Providence had placed under his pastoral charge, whilst his uniformly unassuming deportment, and upright conduct, rendered him the object of profound respect, on the part of those with whom he acted in the general intercourse of life. As the head of the Church over which he was called to preside in this Diocese, his loss will be long and deeply lamented—as a private individual, those who were bound to him by the closest ties of relationship and friendship, can alone form an estimate of the extent of their bereavement.

The circumstances attending the death of this estimable and distinguished individual, are such as to render it particularly distressing. As he was returning from Philadelphia, where he had been to assist in the consecration of Bishop Onderdonk, in passing over the Peninsula, between the two bays, the driver of the coach in which he was, being intoxicated, as is supposed, attempted to pass another carriage, and upset the coach, by which means several of the passengers were severely injured, and among others Bishop Kemp received the hurt, which has terminated in his death.

# Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 13, 1827.

**Electoral Law.**—The Fayetteville Observer, of the 1st inst. says it is in contemplation to make an effort, at the approaching session of the Legislature, to change the electoral law of this state, from the general ticket to the district mode. We think the Observer need not be alarmed, on this score; for, by whomsoever such a scheme may be "contemplated," we are pretty confident the party which hopes thus to "divide and conquer," is too weak in numbers in the Legislature to effect such a purpose.

**New-Post-Office.**—During the present season, a Post-Office has been established in Lincoln county, by the name of Willow Grove, at the house of Capt. Election Conner, on the main road leading from Lincolnton to Statesville, by way of the Island Ford: the mail passes this office every Thursday. Editors of papers in this state, are respectfully desired to notice the above, by request of the Post Master, Capt. E. Conner.

A quarrel having taken place between a Mr. Alexander Stanford, and a Mr. David Rayner, at Bull's Bay, near Charleston, on the 26th ult. Stanford took up a gun and shot Rayner, who immediately expired. Stanford surrendered himself, and was put in prison to await his trial. It was in the house of the latter, that the occurrence took place.

A small painted coffin, containing the dead body of an infant, was found in the enclosure of the Rev. Mr. McDowell's church, in Charleston, on the 29th ult. Efforts were using to detect the author or authors of this unwarrantable procedure.

The Legislature of New-Jersey assembled at Trenton, on Tuesday, the 26th ult. William B. Ewing was elected speaker of the lower house; and Silas Cooke, speaker of the senate.

**Insolvents.**—At the last term of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, there were two hundred and three petitions for the benefit of the insolvent act: Of these, 66 were opposed; 14 dismissed on grounds of informality or fraud; 136 had their petitions granted; and one was committed for trial, for fraudulent insolvency. In the city and county, there were 800 applicants during the last year, for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

Meetings of the friends of the administration have been held at Fredericksburg, Richmond, Lynchburg, and some other places in Virginia; at which, resolutions expressive of the confidence of those present, in the administration of Mr. Adams, and of their determination to run an Adams Ticket in that state—and, in some instances, of their belief that such a ticket will succeed there—have been passed. But all this is labor lost: the Old Dominion will go strong for Jackson; and all the patronage of the government will not swerve her from her determination.

**Gov. Clinton.**—We observe that a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, New-York, is called, for the purpose of nominating Gov. Clinton as a candidate for the Presidency. But all these movements in relation to Gov. C. are made by the known advocates of the present administration: their object is to estrange him from his attachment to Gen. Jackson, and thereby destroy the influence which his known predilection for the General will have among the people of that state. But, as we have before said, Mr. Clinton cannot be made to oppose the man of the people. His Republican principles, and his respect for the will of the nation, are too decided, to suffer him to throw obstacles in the way of the election of General Jackson:—or else we are mistaken in the man.

**A "Sign" in Cabarrus.**—At a muster of Capt. McCaleb's company, in Cabarrus county, a few days since, the subject of the next Presidential election was accidentally broached; when the company present was desired to indicate their preference for one or the other of the Presidential candidates now before the public; on doing so, it appeared 57 were for Jackson, and 11 for Adams.

A gentleman in Warren county, in this state, has raised a *Beer* in his garden the present season, 30 inches in circumference, 20 inches in diameter, 12 inches long, and which weighs 12 pounds with the top off!

At the late term of the superior court at Newbern, in this state, Nathaniel Clark was tried for killing negro Abram, sometime last spring; and found guilty of manslaughter.

James Mazingo was also tried, during the week, for killing, during last summer, an old negro man named Bonny: the verdict of the jury in this case was, "excusable homicide."

Robert Spicer was also put upon his trial for killing John Williams; but the Newbern Sentinel was put to press before the case was closed. The criminal docket was so crowded, that all the civil causes were laid over, without even taking up any of them.

**Salisbury Female Benevolent Society.**

A number of the Ladies of this place have lately associated themselves, and formed a society, under the title of *The Salisbury Female Benevolent Society*, for the purpose of raising funds to be appropriated to charitable, benevo-

lent, or religious uses. The mode by which they essay to raise funds, is a new one in this place, and is simply this: One day in each week, (or oftener if they so agree) is to be set apart for the members of the society to meet, and employ themselves at various kinds of *Needle-Work*, (principally in the *Millinery* and *Mantua-Making* line) such as may be furnished them by the public, or they may themselves procure. And we are requested to advise the public, that the society is ready to receive work, which they warrant shall be executed in a superior style, and on lower terms than usual. Silk and other Bonnets made, Leghorns cut down, trimmed, and bleached; crapes, silk, and other fine dresses, and collarets, capes, &c. made. We are authorized to state, that the society does not intend to take any description of work that is usually done by such widow ladies and others as are dependant on the needle for their support; but they will rather seek out and furnish work to such persons, where they may be found to lack employment.

The object of this society, is assuredly a most laudable one; and should its operations be judiciously controuled, it must be productive of the most happy results.

We understand that another society, composed of a number of ladies attached to the Episcopal Church, (the above being constituted of those belonging to the Presbyterian congregation) has been formed, within a few days past. We have not been advised of the precise nature of this last association; but learn, generally, that charity and benevolence prompted the formation of the society; and that the means by which their laudable purposes are to be accomplished, are similar to those which the first named society intend to use.

**Another Caution.**—We have, within a few days past, been informed, that a child, from 5 to 7 years of age, whose parents reside in this county, about 12 miles from town, was lately left in the house in company with some younger children during a short absence of the mother; and it having made a brisk fire, around which to amuse itself and the others, its clothes came in contact with the blaze, which was so increased by the child's running out of doors, that it was most shockingly burnt: it died soon after. Such melancholy accidents are so frequent of late, that every parent should keep them in remembrance, that they may always be prepared to guard against their occurrence.

**Political.**—In the National Intelligencer of the 31st ult. we find a rejoinder from Gen. Saunders, to Gov. Kent's reply to him of the 6th. We will give it a place in our next.

The Democratic Press of the 31st ult. announces a "statement" from Mr. Markley, "the negotiator" in the intrigue in which Mr. Clay is said to have engaged, pending the late Presidential election,—which it promised to publish next day. We have been anxious to see what Markley would say on the subject: But we have no idea he will tell "the whole truth"—his mouth is muzzled,—he has a fat office at hazard.

At the Superior Court held for Cabarrus county last week, Judge Norwood presiding, Joseph Wear (who has, for a year or two past, rendered himself somewhat notorious, by his lawless depredations on the property, &c. of the citizens of Lincoln county) was tried on an indictment for *kidnapping*, (in stealing sundry negroes in Lincoln county, and running them off to South Carolina for sale) and was found guilty by the jury. Jones, an accomplice of Wear's, turned state's witness, and was admitted to give evidence against the latter. Wear was sentenced by Judge Norwood, to be hanged, on Friday, the 30th of this month. His counsel prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court; but we have not learned whether he has been able to give security for the appeal.

**Maple Sugar.**—Mr. Noah will have it, that "every breathing being out of swaddling clothes from Passamaquoddy to Pensacola, is perfectly familiar with the process of making sugar from the sap of the maple tree." Although we told him there was not one among five thousand of the population from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, east of the mountains, who ever saw a sugar maple tree, yet he insists that their never having seen a sugar maple tree, is no more reason why they should not be familiar with making sugar from the sap of said tree, than their never having seen a Chinese, should be an excuse for their ignorance of the existence of the Chinese Empire! What a logical man. You might as well (to use a phrase of his own) "attempt to confine the tail of a live eel in curling tongs," as to keep the Maj. within sight of reason or probability. But we will put the case to him in a way that will not leave him even a knot-hole to crawl out at: We affirm, that there is not one out of a thousand of the population in all that region of country from the Potomac to Pensacola, east of the mountains, who ever heard of sugar's being made from the maple tree. Now, what have you to say to that, Master Brooks?

**Mr. ADAMS' TOAST at BALTIMORE.**

On Mr. Adams' return to Washington from Massachusetts, he stopped a couple of days in Baltimore, to receive the compliments of his friends; during his stay he was invited to, and partook of a public dinner at North Point, near that city, where Gen. Ross was killed in his attack on Baltimore, during the late war: Mr.

Adams being called on for a toast, gave the following:

**"Ebony and Topaz."**—Gen. Ross's posthumous coat of arms, and the Republican Militiaman who gave it.

I am apprehensive that the allusion upon which this sentiment is founded, may not be familiar to every one of you at this table, and that it will therefore need a short explanation.

It may perhaps not be known to you all, that for the splendid achievements of Gen. Ross in this country, his family have been rewarded by a heraldic addition to their coat of arms; and as it was the arm of a Republican Militiaman of Maryland, that rendered this service to the family, I may fairly consider him as having given it. Heraldry is a monarchical institution, about which I know little. Whether this inference would pass muster with the garter king at arms or not, I do not know; but I hope it will pass well enough for a republican device.

But the connexion of this sentiment with the names of *Ebony* and *Topaz*, is founded upon a philosophical tale of Voltaire, by which, in my youth, I was amused and instructed. It is an ancient fable of the Hindu Bramins, and has come down through the Arabians, to the modern European nations and to us. The same tale, under different names, has been told in English verse by Farnell, as well as in French prose by Voltaire.

In the tale to which my toast alluded, *Ebony* is the spirit of darkness, or of evil;—and *Topaz* is the spirit of light, or of good; and the interest of the story consists in the succession of incidents by which they are continually counteracting each other in the events of life. The application of their names to the parts respectively performed on this stage of existence by Gen. Ross and the Militiaman of Maryland, I submit to your judgment and feeling,—with this single remark, that whenever the spirit of evil shall invade this country, under the banners of a foreign land, whatever honours may be showered upon their commander by his sovereign, the spirit of good will never fail to provide a Republican Militiaman to confer those honors by speeding a bullet to his heart.

This toast, and the explanation, (which we deem a very necessary appendage—for without it, we opine that a very small portion of the President's listeners only, would have known what the toast meant,—and we doubt whether some of them were any more enlightened after the explanation was given) has elicited a good deal of criticism from the President's opponents. We find it made a handle of even in formal political meetings of the people: At a meeting of the citizens of the 12th ward in the city of N. York, among other things, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that we view with indignation the outrageous attempts of the *Ebony* and *Topaz* party to overawe, by force, a free expression of the will of the Republicans of this ward." And we observe that Mr. Noah familiarly terms the friends of the administration the "*Ebony* and *Topaz* party," in contradistinction to the friends of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Lauriston B. Hardin, of Raleigh, has been appointed Clerk of the Branch of the State Bank at Fayetteville, in place of Robt. Cochran, jr. resigned.

We learn that our Minister, Mr. Gallatin, and family, had taken passage in the packet ship *Silvanus Jenkins*, Capt. Macy, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 8th inst. for this port. We are not informed of the reasons for the return of the Ambassador; or what diplomatic arrangements are made in the mean time.

*N. Y. Spectator.*

**Bank Robbery.**—Nathaniel Snelson, the Teller of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Virginia, in Petersburg, is advertised by the Cashier of said Bank, as having "stolen from the said office about Forty Thousand Dollars," chiefly in notes of one hundred dollars each. He absconded early on Sunday morning the 21st ult. and got into one of the Steamboats below City Point on the same morning. A reward of \$500 is offered for him. He has been traced to the city of New York, where he attempted to get some of his large bills changed. Hot chase is made after him, and he will probably be caught. He wrote to his wife, inclosing her \$5000 of the money he had stolen; which she immediately delivered over to the officers of the bank:—this was highly honorable to Mrs. Snelson.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

By an arrival at New-York from Liverpool, English dates to the 2d ult. have been received by the editors of the Spectator.

A despatch from the British envoy at the Court of Persia, to Mr. Stratford Canning, transmitted the news of a great victory gained by the Russians, on the right bank of the Araxes.

The Russian squadron entered the Mediterranean on the 5th September.

The answer given to the interpreters of the three ambassadors, on the 30th, was, "that the Porte would not give any answer, and that its already published Manifesto contained every thing that

could be said on the subject in question." And this was repeated by the Reis Effendi, when the conference broke up.

The three Ministers had resolved to send their wives and children out of the reach of danger. In consequence of this the former had already embarked on the 31st August.

**Spain.**—The accounts from Spain show that the rebellion is raging more violently, and the insurgents seem to be gaining strength. From Puycedra, the advices of the 19th of September state that the number of rebels was increasing daily; and their excesses led the inhabitants to become plunderers in their own defence. The revolution draws to it both Royalist Volunteers and Constitutionalists. The citadel of Cordona was held by the King's troops, but the town was in the hands of the rebels.

Despatches received in England on the 27th of September, from Paris, rendered it certain that Ferdinand had gone to Catalonia, to endeavor to quell the insurrection by his presence. He was to set out on the 27th for Tarragona, by way of Valencia, accompanied by M. Calanarde, the Captain of the Guards, and some subalterns. His departure was officially announced at Madrid, on the 20th. The Queen is appointed Regent during his absence. The Infant Don Carlos had preceded him.

**Greeks and Turks.**—The regular Turkey mail arrived in England on the 27th, but the contents had been anticipated by the communications brought by express before, the ambassadors will continue in their efforts to bring about a favorable termination of the question at issue, unless the Ottoman Government directs their departure, or it is rendered imperative by acts of hostility.

Extract of a letter of the 11th ult. from Constantinople:—"The Russian Ambassador has sent a circular to all the commanders of Russian vessels, forbidding them to take on board provisions or ammunition for either of the belligerent parties, upon pain of confiscation. This measure is regarded as the first step of the plan determined upon by the three Great Powers for the pacification of Greece."

**THE MARKETS.**

**Fayetteville, Nov. 1.**—Apple brandy, 55 to 55; Peach do. 45 to 45; Bacon, 8 25; Bagging, 21 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18; cotton, new 9 1/2 to 10; Corn, 40 a 45; flour, 4 62 1/2 to 4 62 1/2; Iron, 5 1/2 to 6; Molasses 35 to 40; Sugar, 9 1/2 to 11 1/2; Salt, 80 to 80; Whiskey, 32 a 35; Wheat 75 to 80, per bushel.

Bills on New-York, at sight, 3 1/2 per cent. premium, at 60 days, 1 1/2 per cent. premium, at 90 days, 1 1/2 per cent. premium. U. S. Bank Notes, 2 1/2 a 3 per cent. premium.

**Charleston, Oct. 29.**—Cotton, upland, 9 1/2 to 11; whiskey, 22 to 33; apple brandy, 32 a 33; beeswax, 24 a 25; bacon, 7 1/2 to 8; bagging, 23 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 45; Turkeys Island 52; sugar, brown, 9 1/2 to 9 1/2; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 33 a 34; black pepper, 18 a 18 1/2; corn, 40 a 45; flour 5 to 5 5/8.

**Cotton.**—Uplands come in very slowly, owing to the low rivers—most of the old crop has disappeared; that of the present year's growth, several boat loads of which arrived on Saturday, found purchasers readily at 11 to 11 1/2 cents, for the Northern and French Markets.

**Exchange.**—at short sight, on Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, par a 1/2 per cent. premium, 1 per cent. discount.

**Exchange on England.**—10 a 10 1/2 per cent. premium, on France, 3 1/2, a 3 1/2.

**North-Carolina Bank Bills.** 3 to 4 per cent. discount, Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. discount.

**Cottons, Nov. 3.**—Cotton, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; corn, 40 a 45; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5 to 5 1/2; wheat, 81 a 83 cents; peach brandy 50 to 50; apple do. 35 to 40; bacon 12 1/2 to 14; beef 6 to 7.

**Cherries Prices, Nov. 2d.**—Cotton, 10 to 10 1/2; coffee, 18 to 20; sugar, 11 to 12; salt, 85 to 87; bacon, 9 to 10; flour, 5; whiskey, 40; apple brandy, 35 to 40; molasses, 45 to 50; beef, 5 to 5 1/2; pork, 4 to 5; tallow, 9 to 10; flax-seed, 70; oats, 25; leaf tobacco, 5; butter, 12 to 15; bagging, 23 to 25; peach brandy, 40 to 45.

**NEW-YORK, NOV. 1.**  
**Cotton.**—The sales of the last three days amount to about 1200 bales—comprising some handsome quality Uplands at 12, 12 1/2 and 13 cts; some good New Orleans at 12 a 12 1/2, and a very superior lot of upwards of 100 bales considerably above these rates. New Orleans, 10 1/2 a 15; Uplands, 10 a 12; Alabama, 10 a 11 1/2; Tennessee, 10 1/2.

**Money Market.**—In New-York, Nov. 1st, North-Carolina bank bills were at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South-Carolina, 1 1/2; Georgia, 1 1/2—except Darien, which are 3 1/2; Alabama, 6—Tombigbee, broken; Louisiana, 1 to 2; Mississippi, 2 to 3; Ohio, 4 1/2; Kentucky and Tennessee notes are so uncertain, that no rate of discount is put down.

**In Augusta, Oct. 29.** Cotton 7 1/2 to 9 1/2; bacon, 9 to 11; flour, superfine, 6 to 7 50; whiskey, 40 to 42; Darien bills, 4 per cent. discount; South-Carolina do. 5; N. Carolina do. 4.

**In Columbia, S. C. Nov. 2d.** Cotton 9 to 10 1/2; bacon 10 to 12 1/2; flour, 6 50 to 7; salt, 75 to 87 1/2; whiskey, 45 to 50.

**Peterburg Market, Nov. 2.**  
**Tobacco,** 24 to 30—Cotton, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 cts. Corn, 8 1/2—Wheat, 80 cts. Pork, 54 50. There has been very little variation in our Market since our last quotations. Cotton is rather lower, the quantity coming in being as yet very inconsiderable, however, prices have been sustained better than we expected, it is still our impression that after the home demand is supplied the article will fall to 10 cents as all our European accounts continue discouraging.

**POSTSCRIPT.**—It is reported that a *Duel* was fought on Monday, the 5th inst. within the lines of South-Carolina, between Sam'l. P. Carson, Esq. Member of Congress from the Morgan district, and Dr. R. H. Vance, his opponent at the late election; in which the latter was killed. Col. Athan A. McDowell, we learn, was the second of Mr. Carson, and Gen. Philip Brittain of Dr. Vance.

**Married.**

In the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, on the 4th inst. by Joseph Haines, Esq. Mr. Joseph Wyatt to Miss Irena Parker.

At Rocky Creek, Iredeil county, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. D. Gould, Thomas W. Wilson, Attorney at Law, of Wilkesborough, to Miss Catherine Caldwell, daughter of the late Col. Andrew Caldwell.

At Tabor, Iredeil county, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. D. Gould, Dr. Sheldon Lemmon, formerly of Washington, Connecticut, to Miss Eliza Hall, daughter of Mr. James H. Hall.

**DIED.**

In Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the 7th Nov. 1827, Mr. George Yeaman, aged about 25 years. He was formerly attached to the Philadelphia Circus, and has been extensively known as among the most celebrated Equestrian performers in the United States. At the time of his death, he was a partner in the Equestrian Company of Messrs. Smith & Co. who were then performing in Concord. Mr. Yeaman had been long in a declining state of health.

[Communicated.]  
At the residence of his father, in Scott County, Kentucky, the Hon. Daniel P. Cook, lately a Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, of which he was an active and useful Representative. He has been long in ill health, and for some months very feeble hopes had remained of his recovery.

**Gold-mines, negroes, lands**

*&c. &c.*

**WILL** be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Angus Chisholm, dec'd. on the 1st of January next, and to continue from day to day until all shall be disposed of.

Sixteen or eighteen likely *Negroes*, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.

Also, the well known *Gold Mine* on Beaver Dam creek, known by the name of Chisholm's Gold Mine, including ninety acres of Land.

Also, one tract of Land, containing 470 acres, adjoining the Randolph line and A. Harris' quarter; on which there has been a quantity of Gold found: One tract, do. adjoining the above, of 100 acres, on which Wm. Partin formerly lived: One tract, do. of 50 acres, in the lower part of Montgomery, adjoining N. Clarke's Mill tract: One tract, do. adjoining Capt. McAuley: Two tracts, do. formerly belonging to Mrs. Ann Smith, on which there is a Gold Mine: One tract, do. of 50 acres on the west side of the Yadkin River, adjoining Josh. Carter's land.

Also, an excellent Fishery, including the lower part of the Norrows, including 25 acres of land.

Also, in Randolph county, 90 acres, where Edward Brewer formerly lived; One tract of 120 acres, on Jackson's Creek, where Jonathan Jerrat formerly lived.

Also, in Davidson county, one tract of 208 acres, where Wm. Groff now lives, on which there is a Tan-Yard and 25 acres adjoining.—Also, 200 acres, on which James W. Daniel now lives.

A liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser given bond with approved security.

WHITSON H. CHISHOLM, Adm'r.  
November 3d, 1827. 7694

**No Postage Paid!**

**THE** Sheriff of Iredeil county, gives this public notice to all persons who may have occasion to write to him through the medium of the post-office, on official business, that he is determined hereafter to pay no attention to communications on which the postage is not paid. He is compelled to adopt this rule, to save himself from a very heavy tax.

P. CALDWELL.  
Statesville, Oct. 31st, 1827. 5692

**40 Dollars Reward!**

**R**UN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, my *Negro Boy GEORGE*, about 26 or 27 years of age, smooth black skin, pleasant countenance, having one of his fingers so injured by a machine as renders it useless, and, as well as recollected, quite doubled up on his hand; and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Said boy belongs to the estate of Jesse Wren, dec'd. now in the care of the subscriber, and awful agent of said estate. It is supposed he intends making his way to some free state. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Lancaster District, S. C. or lodged in any jail in North Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, so as I receive him; or \$25 if taken in South Carolina.

ROBERT STIMSON.  
November 4th, 1827. 5m106

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he intends leaving this part of the country in a very short time, and he therefore wishes punctual settlements with all his debtors, as no further notice will be given. He offers for sale his shop furniture and Medicines, medical and other Books: all on the lowest terms of any thing of the kind in the U. S. Apply to the subscriber, 4 miles west of Concord, or Moses Willie, Clear Creek.

ROBE. G. WEDDINGTON.  
Cabarrus county, Nov. 8, 1827. 1w.

**New Goods!**

**KYLES & MEENAN,**  
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that they have this day received the first load of their

**FALL GOODS.**

They flatter themselves that their assortment, whether with regard to quantity, style, or price, will bear a successful comparison with any inland establishment in the Southern States. They therefore solicit a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended to them.

Salisbury, Nov. 3d, 1827. 589

STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Salisbury Branch, Oct. 25, 1827. 5

**ORDERED,** by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the 1st day of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.  
JUNIOR BREED, Cashier.

## Steam Boat NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston, on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat in conjunction with the steam boat will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats.

They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and warehouses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves, to use all diligence and attention in their power for the interests of those who may make consignments to them. J. & J. H. TOWNES.  
Charleston, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827. 8191

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a Commission Business, being provided with good Ware Houses, for the storage of COTTON; a safe, substantial, and well built Boat for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of GROCERIES, with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTON & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 7511

## Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robt & Winchbrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Va.; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,  
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 97

## Doct. J. W. Hillyard,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of FRESH MEDICINE, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. August 27, 1827. 78

## State of North-Carolina.

BY virtue of a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term thereof, 1827, the Clerk and Master will sell at the village of Mocksville, on the 1st day of January next, the LANDS and MILLS known by the name of Sauer's Mills, on Dutchman's creek, forks of the Yadkin. Also another tract of land on the same creek, containing 195 acres; being the property of George Sauer, dec'd. A credit of twelve months will be allowed on the whole, and a further indulgence of 6 and 12 months for a moiety, with interest after the expiration of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved securities, on the day of sale. And title deeds will be delivered upon full payment of the purchase money, by 10194

SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. J. E.

October 18th, 1827. Price adv. \$2 75.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September term, 1827: John Webb vs. Edmund Beazley: original attachment, Hyder A. Rodgers summoned as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazley, so absconds and conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, or that he is an inhabitant of another state,—it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant aforesaid appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 2d Monday of December next, and plead or reply, that judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's claim. Test: M. R. MOORE, c. c.  
By C. L. BARNES, D. C. W.

Germantown, Sept. 25th, 1827. 6123

## PONTRY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.  
BEAUTY, by some, is highly praised,  
By some 'tis shamefully debased;  
By some 'tis deemed an ornament,  
By some 'tis valued not a cent;  
By some its excellence is tried,  
By some 'tis grossly vilified;  
By some 'tis sung in verses double,  
By some 'tis called a "painted bubble,"  
By some its worth is duly prized,  
By some 'tis basely scandalized;  
Some cry it up, with much applause,  
Some cry it down, with loud huzzas!  
Some say it is the female's grace,  
Some say 'tis always "made of lace,"  
Some say 'tis very appropriate,  
Some say 'tis all an "empty show;"  
But let mankind in candor say,  
If they've not felt Dame Beauty's sway?

LYSIAS.

## AUTUMN.

Leaves are growing pale,—  
Sad proofs of summer's fleetness;  
Flowers begin to fall  
And lose their blooming sweetness;  
Chilling vapours breathe  
Their plaintive sighs before us,  
And beauty fades from all beneath  
The sky that darkens o'er us.

Oh! that aught so fair  
Should for a season perish!  
But they leave no share  
With hopes that mortals cherish;  
Nay, the flowers shall bloom  
With spring renew their gladness,  
And above their transient tomb  
Shall leave no trace of sadness.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

THE GRAVE.  
Tread, at the solemn hour of night,  
When folly's visions take their flight,  
The silence of the grave:

Go—where among the countless dead  
The weeds grow on each reckless bed,  
And the rank grass doth wave.

'Twill tell thee more than wisdom's store,  
Of present days, or days of yore  
Could ever here impart:

It is a stillness that doth speak,  
A tale that oft will blanch the cheek,  
And school the haughty heart.

W.

From "Abundant in Grace and Rhyme."

THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY.

Yes—yes—I'll lead a single life,  
(A married man is lost.)

For the dearest that a wife may be,  
The more that will cost.

Ye meddling match-makers may try  
To wheedle me, 'tis true;

But though I'll never marry your choice,  
I'll be a match for you.

Myself to you I'll never lend,  
So fret and sigh, and groan;

For though I am a single man,  
I'll prove I'm not a clown.

I've sought all London thro' and thro',  
Moan dames of high degree;

I've seen a hundred pretty maids,  
But not one made for me!

A bachelor I, my friends may laugh,  
No bachelor they'll find me;

Free as the air I'll live and die,  
But I leave no heir behind me!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FOR THE LADIES

Of the Exercises most conducive to Health, in Girls and Young Women.

Nearly the same exercises, with the exception of wrestling, cricket, quads, and those sports properly termed athletic, which are proper for boys, may be recommended for young girls. Trundling a hoop, battledore, trap-ball, and every game which can exercise both the legs and the arms, and at the same time the muscles of the body, should be encouraged. In this kind of exercise the limbs are gradually brought to the greatest degree of mobility of which they are capable; whilst the muscular power of the arms is also increased, by the necessity of their supporting the whole weight of the body in the act of flying.

Walking is an exercise conducive to health. In girls' schools it is now a common practice to teach the military step under the guidance of a drill sergeant. The nature and anatomy of the head of the thigh-bone renders the turning out of the toes necessary for the freedom and elasticity of the motion; but there is a medium in all things; and although in women the toes are naturally more turned out than in men, from the greater breadth of the pelvis or haunches, yet that degree of turning out which is too frequently the result of the lessons of the dancing master, is highly injurious to walking: the natural turning out of the feet gives the elastic step which is peculiar to the sex and is truly graceful; the artificial pointing of the toe produces a hobbling gait in the progression of the body, and is in direct opposition to gracefulness. When walking is used as an exercise it ought not to be carried beyond fatigue: the attention also should be diverted by a succession of new ideas; for the body is tired long before the muscular power is even moderately exhausted, if the same monotony of objects be presented to the eye.

Dancing is the most favourite exercise of young women: and when properly taught, is healthful, and confers gracefulness of gait, resulting from the disciplined management of the whole body. In general, however, the movements are confined to the feet and legs, whilst the action of the other part of the frame is wholly neglected. There is a wish also to imitate professional dancers in young females: but the steps are in general too rapid to be altogether safe for the tender frame of women who are not regularly trained to the art: the body is supported too much on the toes, and the fine elasticity of the double arch of the foot endangered; the ligaments of the ankle are apt to be strained and overlengthened, and the instep to lose its height, from the tendon of the sole of the foot being overstretched: thence, when the dancing is discontinued, the gait, instead of being firm and elastic, is shuffling. Professional dancers have generally flat feet, and walk as if they were lame.

Riding is a most salutary exercise for young women, from its engaging many of the muscles of the body, as well as those of the arms and thighs; and from the succession of changes of respirable air, which the rapid progression of the body through an extensive space, in a short time, causes to be conveyed to the lungs. But the position which women are obliged to maintain on horseback is not favourable to very young girls; and, if the exercise be often carried to fatigue, nothing is more apt to produce deformity, from diseased curvature of the spine, than the placing a young girl too soon on horse. If riding be recommended on account of health, girls should be taught to ride on both sides of the horse, to prevent that twisting of the body, which the continued use of one side is apt to occasion.

Exercise, of whatever kind it is, is doubly salutary when taken in the open air, in the field, and amidst the beauties of nature:

"Where scattered wide the city of the vale  
Its holy essence breathes, where cowslips hang  
The daisy-bell, where purple violets lurk."

There health is alone successfully wooed; and if the span of life be not lengthened, it is at least rendered happy in the possession of a blessing for which mankind cannot be sufficiently grateful.

Shaking Hands.—"I love a hearty grasp; it speaks confidence and good will. When a man gives me his hand loosely, and it hangs in mine like a mere rag, I am apt to think that he is either unfriendly or incapable of friendship,—cold-hearted, calculating, and unfeeling."

From the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

### THE VOICE OF WINTER.

I come—my breath is on the blast!  
A wreath of clouds is o'er me;  
And the loveliest flowers of earth, as I pass,  
Have wither'd and shrunk before me.  
I have found the earth in its richest bloom,  
I come to gather its pride to the tomb;  
I have found it all with joy elate,  
I come to make it desolate.

The leaves of the trees are rustling and gay,  
The stream of the river is bright as the spring;  
I will blow those rustling leaves away,  
I will stop the streamlet's murmuring;

I will strip of its robe the towering oak,  
Its root shall be torn, and its limbs be broke;  
I will howl through the waste, and the wild beasts  
Shall there.

At the sound of my voice shall shrink to their lair,  
The eagle shall close her soaring wing,  
And seek her nest on the eyrie high;  
And every songster cease to sing.

At the sound of my ominous rushing by  
I will blow to the dust the gayest flowers;  
And strip of their pride the fairest bowers;  
I will clothe the earth in white as I come:  
The winding-sheet of her wintry tomb!

S. G. F.

### CLEANLINESS.

Those clouds that shade your blooming face  
A little water might disperse,  
As nature every where bestows  
The crystal dew to cleanse the rose;  
These tresses as the raven black,  
That wad'd in ringlets down your back,  
Uncom'd, unjur'd by neglect,  
Destroy the face which once they deck'd.  
Whence this forgetfulness of dress?  
Pray madam, are you married? Yes.

E. Moore.

### REPENTANCE ON A BAD WIFE.

Not all the charms of Paradise,  
Could please old father Adam,  
Till the Creator, ever wise,  
Had blest him with a Madam!  
But I, tho' one of Adam's race,  
(Ye fair, look not unpleasant!)  
Can pleasure find in any place  
But where my wife is present.

### TO A FINE WOMAN.

You always are making a god of your spouse;  
But this neither reason nor conscience allows.  
Perhaps you will say, 'tis in gratitude due,  
And you adore him because he adores you.  
Your argument's feeble, and so you will find;  
For yet, by this rule, must I adore all mankind.

The following passage is from the Pastoral Letter of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

The Church in this country is called on to exert herself, and bring forth all her resources to sustain the Church, and extend the true religion. Dear brethren, we refer you to the word of God, that you may learn the full extent of your duty. Look to the Bible, and be taught that you are stewards of God, and that he will require of you an exact account of all with which he has entrusted you, even to the very last mite. Look to the Providence of God, and see how "he that scattereth, increaseth, and how withholding tendeth to poverty." Look to the example of primitive Christians, and see how from every little organized church, the "word of God sounded out even through the distant regions. Brethren, in many places, within our bounds, there are no Bible Societies; no Tract Societies, no Sabbath schools, no missionary exertions; no efforts to train up a competent ministry of the gospel; that now, when the angel of God is flying through the midst of heaven, with the everlasting gospel; when the call of God waxes louder and louder; when the world seems to stand in expectation of great and mighty changes, even now, many move not a finger in the work of God.

### British and Foreign Bible Society.

It is stated, in a late English journal, that the scriptures are now published, by this Society, in one hundred and forty-seven different languages. The Society has expended six millions, three hundred and twenty-two thousand, five hundred and sixty dollars.

An innocent joke enlivens conversation, and frequently answers where solid argument would fail; but never attempt it upon those who consider themselves above, nor those who in your opinion are beneath you, for "familiarity breeds contempt."

### TORTOISE SHELL.

The following singularly barbarous process for obtaining the tortoise shell (of which article, all the fine hair combs of the ladies are made) is abstracted from the Singapore Chronicle, an East India newspaper: This highly prized aquatic production, when caught by the eastern islanders, is suspended over a fire, kindled immediately after its capture, until such time as the effect of the heat loosens the shell to such a degree that it can be removed with the greatest ease. The animal, now strip and defenceless, is set at liberty, to re-enter its native element. If caught in the ensuing season, or at any subsequent period, it is asserted that the unhappy animal is subjected to a second ordeal of fire, rewarding his captors this time, however, with a very thin shell. This, if true, shows more true policy and skill than tenderness in the method thus adopted by the islanders; it is a questionless proof, too, of tenacity of life in the animal, and must further be accounted a very singular fact in natural history.

### ANNUAL SUNFLOWER.

Allow me to recommend through the medium of your useful miscellany, the cultivation of the annual sunflower as possessing the advantages of furnishing an abundance of fodder for cattle, in their leaves. When, also, they are in bloom, the bees flock to them to gather sweets. The seed is valuable for feeding pigs, sheep, &c.; it produces a striking effect on poultry, in occasioning them to lay more eggs than usual; the dry stalks burn well, and the ashes afford a considerable quantity of alkali. [Pensac. Gazette.

### INOCULATION for the MEASLES.

A foreign journal states that the inoculation of the measles, which has been already practised with success by Home and Hurst, was repeated by Professor Speranza, during an epidemic which raged at Mantau, in 1822. He inoculated six children as well as himself, and the measles in each case appeared in a mild and regular form. The following plan was adopted: a slight incision was made in the best looking measles and in the blood which flowed from the scratch the point of a lancet was dipped, which was then inserted in the upper part of the arm of the person to be inoculated.

Chapped or sore lips, may be healed by the application of honey-water, and protecting them as much as possible from the influence of cold air.

### The MAMMOTH of MAMMOTES.

The Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette, of the 2d ult. says: "The bones of the non-descript, lately discovered in a swamp near New-Orleans, were last week exhibited in this place. The Mammoth, the remains of which have heretofore caused so much speculation among naturalists, must have been a mere pigmy in comparison with this monster. The largest appears to have been the left upper jaw-bone—it is twenty feet in length, three in breadth, and weighs upwards of twelve hundred pounds," with a remarkable projection, in the form of a horn, about nine feet long and seven or eight inches in diameter, which must have been a weapon of defence; the other bones are in exact proportion. The "vertebra or back-bone is sixteen inches in diameter, the passage for the spine nine by six inches, and the ribs nine feet long." To what species these immense remains belong, we believe, is yet, and perhaps will ever be, a desideratum. It is generally supposed, however, that it was aquatic, or at least amphibious in its nature—its race is, no doubt, long since extinct.

After seeing these bones, we can scarcely any longer doubt the existence of the Kraken and other monsters, whose history has generally been considered fabulous.

The proprietors, Messrs. Diley & Co. informed us that it was their intention to visit the eastern cities, where, we have no doubt, they will be repaid for their trouble and expense, by the curious and the scientific.

### CURIOUS PUNISHMENTS.

The following collection of a few of the many curious punishments, inflicted for various offences, is copied from the old records of Massachusetts, between the years 1630 and 1650.

"Sir Richard Saltonstall, fined four bushels of malt, for his absence from court."

"Josias Plastow shall, for stealing 4 baskets of corn from the Indians, return them 8 baskets again, be fined 15 and hereafter be called Josias, and not Mr., as he used to be."

"Juice Bradwick shall give unto Alexander Becks 20s. for promising him marriage without her friends' consent, and now refusing to perform the same."

"Thomas Peter for suspicion of slander, idleness and stubbornness, is to be severely whipt and kept in hold."

"Richard Turner, for being notoriously drunk was fined 12."

"Edward Palmer, for his extortion, taking 38s 7d. for the plank of Boston Stocks, is fined 15 and caused to be set one hour in the stocks."

"John White is bound in 110, to be of good behaviour, and not to come into the company of his neighbour Thomas Bull's wife alone."

A man who does not examine his own conduct, will be sure to find some good natured friends ready enough to do it for him.

Many men's estates come in at the door and go out at the chimney.

Make one bargain with other men, and four with yourself.

A gentleman on horse-back finding himself at a spot where four roads met asked a countryman who was working on one of them, where it run to. Clodpole raising himself from his stooping posture, scratching his head, replied with a grin, "I doesn't know where it runs to, zur, but we finds it here every morning."

A method of making Candies of a durable nature.

Melt together ten ounces of mutton tallow, a quarter ounce of camphor, four ounces of bees-wax, and two ounces of alum; they will be very hard, and burn with a clear light.

Obstinate ulcers, may sometimes be cured with sugar dissolved in a strong decoction of walnut leaves.

Maxims.—Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content.

Marriage.—He that would gather the roses of matrimony, should wed in the May of life. If you wish only withered leaves and thorns, why put it off till September. Procrastination is the thief of time.

Honey.—Mr. Benjamin Reynolds, of Vassellborough, Maine, took up a hive of bees a few weeks since, the honey of which weighed, in the comb, four hundred pounds!